

PROCEEDINGS
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TWO NEW SPECIES OF SECURIDACA FROM SOUTH
AMERICA.

BY S. F. BLAKE.

Of the two new species of *Securidaca* here described, one is based on specimens in the British Museum collected by Joseph Martin in French Guiana about a century ago, the other on specimens collected in Ecuador by Dr. J. N. Rose.

Securidaca cayennensis Blake, sp. nov.

Branches woody, glabrous; leaf blades large, oval-oblong, thin-coriaceous, short-acuminate, rounded at base, marginate, glabrous, lucid above, light-papillose beneath; racemes 1-1.5 cm. long, fasciated in the axils, often branched from base, densely flowered essentially from base, strigillose; bracts small, mostly deciduous; pedicels glabrous, 6 mm. long; wings obovate-suborbicular, obscurely ciliolate, 7 mm. long; keel not crested; anthers 8, hispidulous, all except the lateral one on each side sessile; fruit (somewhat immature) samaroid, glabrous, the body elliptic, 2.5 cm. long, 1.2 cm. wide, narrowly wing-margined on upper side, very broadly winged on lower, the wing oblique, subrhombic, coriaceous, about 3 cm. long, 2.5 cm. wide, surpassing the fruiting cell by about 1 cm.

Shrub or tree, not evidently scandent; branches subterete, flexuous, 2.5 mm. thick, with longitudinally wrinkled, greenish- or yellowish-brown, tough bark; internodes 1.5-3 cm. long; stipular glands depressed-coniform; petioles glabrous, stout, sulcate above, rounded beneath, 5-6 mm. long; blades 14-17 cm. long, 5-7.5 cm. wide, yellowish-green above, brownish green beneath, rather loosely prominulous-reticulate on both sides, the chief lateral veins 6-7 pairs, the costa prominent beneath, the narrow, not revolute, thickened margin yellowish-brown; racemes in axillary clusters of 3-11, straight, about 10-16-flowered, often branched at base, nodulose; bracts triangular-ovate, acute, ciliolate and strigillose, about 0.8 mm. long; pedicels slender; upper sepal suborbicular, ovate, rounded at apex, 2.5 mm. long and wide, ciliolate, glabrous dorsally; lower sepals free, orbicular, rounded at apex, ciliolate, 2.5 mm. long; wings 7 mm. long, 6 mm. wide, thickish, with about 10 principal straight nerves and many minor ones, the claw 1 mm. long; upper petals cuneate-obovate, rounded, 6 mm. long, 3 mm. wide above, puberulous inside toward base and very sparsely cilio-

late, united to staminal sheath for about $\frac{2}{3}$ its length; keel glabrous, 7 mm. long (the claw about 2.5 mm. long), cucullate, unlobed, not crested; staminal sheath hispidulous toward base, elsewhere glabrous, the anthers 8, the lateral one on each side on a glabrous filament about its own length, the others sessile, all spreading-hispidulous nearly up to the large pore; ovary glabrous, 1-celled, 1-ovuled; style straightish, the 2 stigmatic lobes similar, symmetrically terminating the style; upper wing-margin of fruit thick, entire, 2 mm. wide; true wing obscurely repand, with numerous not prominent parallel nerves.

FRENCH GUIANA: Without definite locality, *Martin* (types, 2 sheets, in Brit. Mus.; photog. in U. S. Nat. Herb.).

This remarkable species is most nearly related to *Securidaca calophylla* (Poepp.) Blake, n. comb. (*Corytholobium macrophyllum* Benth. Ann. Wien. Mus. 2:93. 1837-8; not *Securidaca macrophylla* Walp. Rep. 1:247. 1842. *Monnina calophylla* Poepp. Nov. Gen. & Sp. 3:66. 1845. *Securidaca corytholobium* A. W. Benn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 13:68. 1874. *Elsota calophylla* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1:46. 1891.) In that species of Brazil and "Guiana" the rachis of the racemes, according to Bennett's description and figure, is much shorter than the pedicels (these 6-8 lines long), the pedicels are twice as long as the flowers, the free portions of all the filaments are several times as long as the anthers, and the wing is rather narrower than the body of the fruit. The ovary of *S. corytholobium* is figured by Bennett as 2-celled and 2-ovuled, although his generic description calls for a 1-celled, 1-ovuled ovary.

Securidaca leiocarpa Blake, sp. nov.

Branches densely spreading-pilosulous; leaves oval or ovate-oval, 1.5-2.8 cm. long, 1-2 cm. wide, broadly rounded at both ends or subemarginate at base, apiculate, subcoriaceous, above dark brownish green, shining, spreading-puberulous on costa, on surface glabrous or sparsely pilosulous especially toward basal margin, beneath light green, spreading-pilosulous with yellowish white hairs on costa and sparsely on surface; fruiting racemes short, about 1 cm. long, terminating branches and short subterminal branchlets; fruit (submature) strictly glabrous, above with a narrow decurrent wing-margin, below with a broad obovate-oblong rounded wing about 2.5 cm. long, 1.3 cm. wide.

Shrub, with short divergent branchlets; pubescence yellowish white, becoming grayish; internodes 4-12 mm. long; stipular glands blunt, roundish, about 0.4 mm. long; petioles puberulous, 2-3 mm. long; blades strongly discolorous, marginate, usually slightly revolute-margined, the principal veins 5-6 pairs, often forked near margin and anastomosing, prominulous beneath, obscure above; racemes sessile or short-peduncled, pubescent like the stem; bracts deciduous; pedicels 1-1.2 cm. long, slender, ascending-puberulous; body of fruit (not mature) borne on a stipe 1 mm. long, obliquely ovoid, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, loosely reticulate, narrowly wing-margined on upper edge (margin about 0.6 mm. wide, obliquely decurrent on proper wing or subtruncate), broadly winged on lower, the wing about 7 mm. wide at base, many-nerved, shining.

ECUADOR: Vicinity of Portovelo, 6-15 Oct. 1918, *J. N. & G. Rose* 23385 (type no. 1,022,888, U. S. Nat. Herb.; dupl. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

Although the flowers of this plant are unknown, its small, subcoriaceous, discolorous, rounded leaves and quite glabrous fruit with comparatively broad-based wing indicate that it represents a species distinct from any hitherto described.